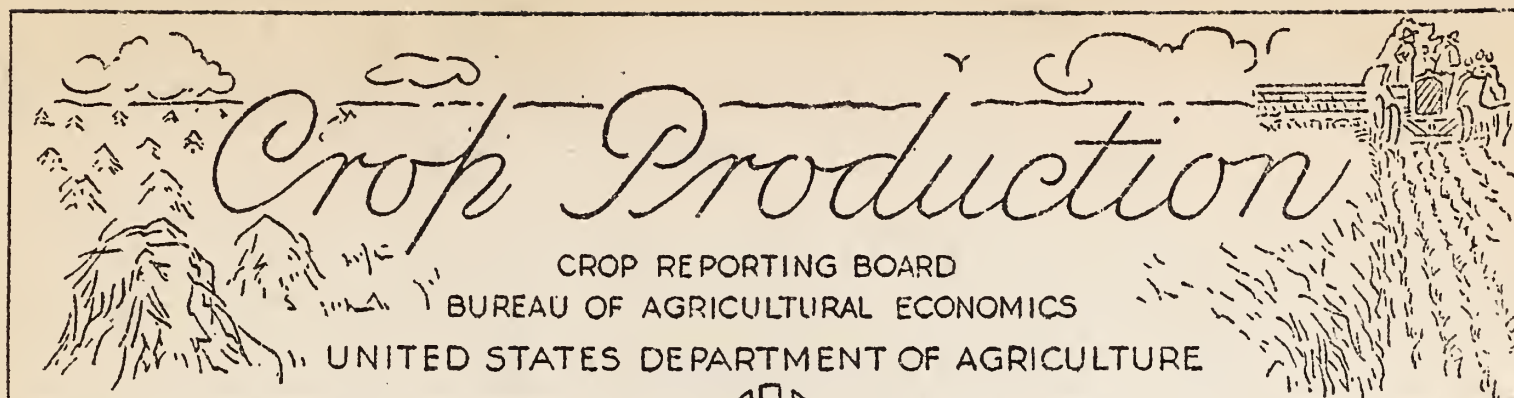


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Release: April 10, 1951



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRIL 1, 1951

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

YEAR	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent 1/	Yield per	Production	CONDITION:	CONDITION
	not harvested:	seeded acre	(1,000	APRIL 1	APRIL 1
	for grain	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)
Average 1940-49	10.1	15.9	791,764	84	82
1950	17.2	14.2	750,666	85	80
1951	2/ 23.4	2/12.9	2/726,512	83	80

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

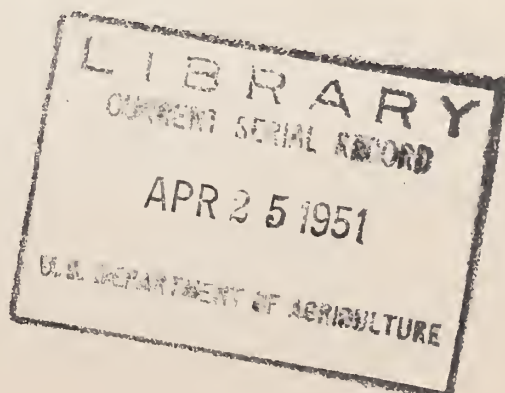
CROP	Average 1940-49		1950		1951	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	3/	bushels
Corn for grain.....	47.1	1,241,674	52.6	1,637,208	47.6	1,353,106
Wheat.....	22.1	222,565	17.5	199,175	21.2	217,261
Oats.....	36.7	467,789	36.5	484,685	38.2	559,676
Barley.....	4/28.5	4/82,323	29.5	69,921	29.5	88,869
Rye.....	4/18.9	4/4,769	17.8	3,332	18.4	4,237
Soybeans.....	4/19.1	4/37,427	19.8	45,778	16.1	46,114

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.

2/ Indicated April 1, 1951.

3/ Percent of previous year's crop.

4/ Short-time average.



Release:

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CROP PRODUCTION, APRIL 1, 1951
(Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1948	1949	Indicated
	1939-48			1950
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	99,700	104,120	108,535	112,800
Grapefruit.....	50,722	45,530	36,500	44,220
Lemons.....	13,055	10,010	11,360	12,500

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average:	1950	1951	Average:	1950	1951
	1940-49:			1940-49:		
	Million pounds			Millions		
February	8,246	8,721	8,527	4,458	5,245	5,203
March	9,538	9,991	9,690	6,011	6,462	6,340
Jan.-Mar. Incl.	26,332	27,779	27,177	14,386	16,882	16,564

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

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SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF APRIL 1, 1951

Slow progress in farm work and vegetative development during March resulted from the cool, wet weather over most of the main agricultural area. The delay offset earlier advancement in the Pacific Northwest and resulted in slight backwardness in most of the rest of the country, except in the Atlantic States. The situation was not regarded as serious in most sections; in fact, favorable weather in early April may have brought a large measure of recovery. Spring seeding had not made usual progress by April 1 in most of the central part of the country, which may mean some shifting of acreage to later crops in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky and southward. Fall sown grains, meadows and pastures were slow to start growth, while heavy damage and acreage loss of grains became apparent, particularly in the dry central and southern Great Plains wheat area. Aside from that area and westward to southern California, soil moisture is generally adequate and in some places excessive.

Winter wheat prospects declined sharply during the critical March period, particularly in the dry central and southern Great Plains. The current estimate of 727 million bushels is 173 million less than forecast on December 1, 1950. Continued dry weather and damage by aphids and cutworms during March in central and southern Great Plains wheat areas resulted in heavy abandonment and reduced yield prospects on the surviving acreage. In the northern Great Plains, wheat is in satisfactory condition, though slow to start growth. In the East North Central region, wheat has been slow to emerge from dormancy and while early sown fields show good prospects, late sown fields have suffered from "heaving", particularly in Ohio. In the Pacific Northwest damage appears to be confined to spots lacking snow cover last winter, largely in eastern Washington and Oregon. Wheat in the South survived the severe winter better than expected, but is short and appears slow to start growth. Grazing on wheat pastures is extremely limited.

Relatively large stocks of feed grains remained on farms on April 1. While about one-fifth less than the peak April 1 tonnage in 1949, and a tenth less than on April 1, 1950, current farm reserves are larger, both in total and per animal unit to be fed, than on any April 1 before 1949. Current farm stocks of corn, at 1,353 million bushels, are much smaller than on April 1 of the past 2 years. They are, however, larger than on any April 1 before 1949 except in 1943. The 560 million bushels of oats on farms were exceeded on April 1 only in 1946 and 1949. The 89 million bushels of barley are larger than average farm stocks. Movement of about 30 million tons of feed grains from farms in the January-March quarter reflects fairly heavy feeding to livestock, as well as heavy movement of corn to market. Wheat stocks of 217 million bushels on farms, while 9 percent larger than a year ago, are smaller than on April 1 of most recent years. Movement of only 877 million bushels of wheat from farms since harvest, as indicated by current farm stocks, is a relatively small total for the period. Rye stocks of 4.2 million bushels are larger than a year ago, but still relatively small. The 46 million bushels of soybeans still in farm storage are about the same as a year earlier, and third highest of record, despite a record January-March movement from farms.

March weather was relatively cool and rainy over most of the main agricultural area of the country, particularly in the latter half of the month. In opposite corners of the country -- the Northeast and Southwest, particularly southern California -- average temperatures were above normal. In much of the Northwest, in the large interior portion, and in the South, average temperatures were relatively low for March. Frosts pierced deep into the South. Precipitation was moderate to heavy in the eastern half of the country, but light in most of the Great Plains and the West. At the end of the month snow remained in northern Michigan, most of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and northern Iowa, but was melting so rapidly as to fill and

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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overflow streams. Irrigation water supplies were satisfactory in virtually all northern areas, but tapered off to extremely short in the southern Rocky Mountain area. In California, sections depending on reservoirs were fairly well supplied by winter run-off, but in sections there and in Arizona depending on pumping, prospects were relatively poor.

Vegetative development was retarded during March, particularly by the cool weather in the latter part of the month. Hay meadows appear to have survived the winter satisfactorily and with ample soil moisture are ready to start growth rapidly when the weather becomes warmer. Pastures were slow to start rather generally, which increased the need for feeding hay and concentrate feeds. Reported pasture condition at 80 percent, is the same as a year ago and 2 points below average for April 1. Relatively poor pastures for this time of year are reported in much of the South, also in the dry Southwest. Western range feed condition was 4 points below average, due chiefly to dry soil conditions over much of the southern range area and the cool weather. Late March and early April rains brought relief to many of the dry areas. Livestock have wintered in good condition, except in the dry areas.

Fall-sown oats and barley were severely damaged during the winter, leading to heavier than usual spring seeding in the area affected. Damage and loss of acreage was especially severe in Oklahoma and Texas, because of drought, freezing and insects. Much of the southern acreage was frozen back and stunted; even some resown fall grains and spring seedings were frost damaged. Rye condition, at 83 percent, is slightly below last year and the average for April 1. Spring seeding in more northerly areas has made relatively slow progress. In Kansas where a year ago most of the spring oats and barley had been sown by April 1, this year less than two-thirds of the acreage was sown by that date. With similar delays throughout that general latitude, the likelihood of shifts in acreage to sorghum, corn and other late crops is increased. In California, spring work has been delayed in the north by rains and wet soil, but in the south progress is normal. Rice seeding has made about the usual progress in Louisiana and Texas, but has been delayed in Arkansas. The condition of early potatoes in 10 Southern States and California is reported at 83 percent, 4 points above average. Only in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas is the condition below average.

Egg production during March was 5 percent above average for the month, but 2 percent less than in March 1950. The rate of lay was among the highest, but the number of laying hens was 3 percent less than a year ago. Holdings of young chickens on farms were 7 percent less than a year ago, although 9 percent more than average, indicating a later hatching season and possibly a smaller crop than in 1950. Milk production in March was 3 percent less than the record set in March 1950, but 2 percent above average for the month. Although the weather was less favorable for milk production and pastures furnished less grazing than usual, liberal grain feeding helped hold production per cow to a relatively high level.

Fruit and nut crop prospects vary widely by areas following a mild winter in both east and west coastal areas, but severe weather in interior areas. The usual frost hazards of April and May are still to be faced, particularly in northerly areas. Apple prospects for the Nation are about average, above in the East but below in the West. The peach crop is expected to be less than average; while much better than in the past 2 years in the South, peaches were heavily damaged by freezes in the

North Central States. The outlook for grapes, pears and sour cherries is mostly good, but sweet cherries were more adversely affected than sour cherries in the Great Lakes area. Prune orchards have not yet recovered from the effects of the severe 1949-50 winter and the crop will be light. Nut crops show rather good prospects in most areas. Estimates of the 1950-51 citrus crop on April 1 are virtually unchanged from a month earlier. Production of commercial truck crops for fresh market during the winter season was about one-sixth less than the previous winter, yet more than average. The total tonnage of spring vegetables also is expected to be sharply less than a year ago.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1951 winter wheat crop is currently estimated at 727 million bushels. This estimate is based upon appraisal of April 1 crop prospects as reported by individual growers, moisture supplies, and other factors affecting prospective production. Indicated production is slightly smaller than last year's winter wheat crop of 751 million bushels and also below the 10-year average of 792 million bushels.

The substantial decline in production prospects since last December 1 amounts to about 173 million bushels--nearly a fifth lower than the earlier estimate. This decline, in a large part, is due to deterioration of prospects in the central and southern Great Plains where continued dryness, severe winter weather, aphids and other insect infestations have combined to bring about unusually high acreage abandonment and generally low prospective yields for acreage remaining for harvest. In the 5-State area of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico, these conditions have reduced the wheat land intended for grain harvest more than 7 million acres below the 27½ million acres indicated for harvest last December. Thus, total acreage loss in these States since planting is currently estimated at 11 million acres. The total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain for the Nation currently expected exceeds 13 million acres. The indicated abandonment or diversion to uses other than grain, at 23.4 percent of the seeded acreage, is the highest since the 1936 crop. The estimated yield of 12.9 bushels per seeded acres for the current crop is more than a bushel lower than in 1949 and 1950 and is the lowest since 1939. Last year the yield per seeded acre was 14.2 bushels and the portion of the crop not harvested for grain was 17.2 percent of the seeded acreage.

The Nebraska crop is slightly smaller than indicated last December. Most of the 1951 crop was seeded with favorable surface and sub-soil moisture. Germination was rapid and plants developed a good root system before winter. However, the condition of winter wheat has declined since December reflecting the very dry weather that has prevailed since last September. Likewise, Kansas wheat was seeded last fall under generally favorable soil moisture conditions. However, dry weather prevailing from early October through February, greenbug infestation last fall and this spring together with cutworms have combined to materially depress crop prospects, particularly in the western third of the State.

The April 1 condition of Oklahoma wheat is the lowest in 33 years with the exceptions of 1933 and 1940. As is the case for other States in the Southern Plains area, many adverse factors have caused the low condition and heavy abandonment of acreage. Dry weather last fall and winter, the large population of greenbugs active since last fall -- and still a menace -- an unusual infestation of army cutworms throughout the wheat belt, and exposure of wheat plants to abnormally low temperatures during the winter are factors causing the deterioration of the crop. If greenbugs can be brought under control in the north-central area of Oklahoma, a fair crop might be expected there.

Drought, a variety of insects, and winter kill have taken an extremely heavy toll of Texas wheat acreage. In contrast to the usual situation, much of the estimated abandonment on April 1 reflects dead plants without any hope of recovery. In the important High Plains area, much of the acreage is entirely dead or reduced to extremely thin stands. Greenbugs are present and still a threat to a large part of the remaining acreage. The best wheat in the High Plains is in the Crosbyton area, with fair prospects in adjacent counties on the north. Most of the wheat expected in the Low Rolling Plains will be produced in a few counties in the east central section.

In an area north of the Ohio River, centering in eastern Indiana and western Ohio, alternate freezing and thawing since February has caused considerable lifting of late-seeded wheat. The full impact of this factor upon acreage abandonment cannot be fully determined at this time as the character of April weather will finally determine the extent of survival of this lifted wheat. In Ohio, where damage from heaving is most extensive, abandonment is now estimated to be nearly a tenth of the seeded acreage. In contrast with the relatively poor condition of the late-seeded acreage in this area, the early-seeded crop has withstood this weather hazard and is reported in generally good condition.

In the South Atlantic and East-South Central States, freezing temperatures in November slowed growth and caused some thinning of stands. The winter was more severe than usual over this entire area and the wheat crop has been backward in resuming growth this spring.

By April 1, winter wheat had not emerged from dormancy in the more northerly parts of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and in Minnesota and also at higher altitudes and northern exposures of the Pacific northwestern States of Montana, Idaho, and Washington. However, over most of this area, snow cover has been ample for winter protection and moisture reserves are favorable for spring and early summer growth. The outlook for these northern areas points to relatively light abandonment and favorable yields.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms April 1 totaled 217,261,000 bushels compared with 199,175,000 bushels a year ago, and the 10-year average of 222,565,000 bushels. April 1 wheat stocks on farms were 21.2 percent of the previous year's wheat crop compared with 17.5 percent on April 1 last year and the 10-year average of 22.1 percent.

During the January-March quarter of 1951, the disappearance of wheat from farms was 118,409,000 bushels compared with 127,767,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year and the 10-year average disappearance for the quarter of 145,408,000 bushels. Between July 1, 1950 and April 1, 1951, total disappearance of wheat from farms was 877 million bushels compared with 1,009 million bushels during the same period a year earlier.

In the North Central States farm stocks of wheat on April 1 amounted to 136,316,000 bushels. In the Western States farm stocks were 68,476,000 bushels. North Dakota, with farm stocks of 63,984,000 bushels, held almost one-half the stocks in the North Central States. The 34,764,000 bushels held on Montana farms were slightly more than one-half the farm holdings in the 11 Western States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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The combined stocks in North Dakota and Montana were 45 percent of the April 1 farm holdings in the United States. Kansas with 19½ million bushels of wheat on farms, Nebraska with over 16 million bushels, and South Dakota with over 14 million bushels were next in order. These five States had 68 percent of the April 1 farm stocks of the Nation.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of corn on April 1, 1951, totaled 1,353 million bushels. These stocks, although 17 and 25 percent, respectively, below holdings on this date in 1950 and 1949, are considerably above the average of 1,242 million bushels and the fourth highest April 1 stocks of record. These relatively large stocks are the result of last year's moderately large production, together with a substantial carry-over of old corn. Only small quantities of the 1950 crop have been placed under Government loan. Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter of 1951 amounted to 807 million bushels compared with 769 million bushels a year earlier and the average of 759 million bushels. Among factors contributing to this large disappearance were the heavy feeding of corn during recent months and an increased demand for corn for domestic processing and exports.

In the important North Central States April 1 farm stocks were 1,066 million bushels, a decline of about 300 million bushels from holdings a year earlier. Disappearance from farms in this area for the January-March period amounted to 593 million bushels, about 8 percent above the like period last year and the heaviest for the period since 1947. Farmers have now fed most of the poor quality corn produced in 1950 and as a result the corn stored on farms April 1 is of relatively good keeping quality.

In the North Atlantic States, April 1 stocks amounted to 35 million bushels, a slight increase over last year and about 10 million above average. In the South Atlantic States, April 1 stocks of 106 million bushels were at a record level. Stocks in the South Central States totaled 142 million bushels which was about 13 million above last year and 12 million above average. In the West, where 1950 production was smaller than usual, the 4 million bushels on hand were considerably below 1950 holdings and the average.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of oats on April 1, 1951, amounted to 560 million bushels, compared with 485 million bushels on hand a year ago and the April 1 average of 468 million bushels. The current farm stocks are equivalent to 38 percent of the 1950 production. The 488 million bushels on farms in the important North Central States are 58 million bushels above a year ago and account for 87 percent of the total U.S. farm stocks. Iowa reports the largest stocks, 116 million bushels, followed in order by Minnesota with 81 million bushels, Wisconsin with 57 million bushels, and Illinois with 55 million bushels. These four States account for 55 percent of the total U.S. oat stocks. The North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western groups of States show larger farm stocks than on April 1, 1950; the South Central group shows a decline.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March 1951, period totaled 348 million bushels, an increase of about 8 million bushels over the comparable period a year earlier. The average disappearance for this period is 331 million bushels.

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RYE: The condition of rye on April 1 was reported at 83 percent of normal; two points below the April 1, 1950 condition and one point below the 10-year average. Condition of the crop was above average in the principal producing States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska and also above the condition on April 1 last year in each of these States except the Dakotas and Nebraska. Rye in these States had a good dormant season, was well protected by snow which provided adequate moisture and appeared to have survived the winter with a minimum amount of loss. Generally, condition of the crop in Northeastern and Southern States is reported to be below the condition a year ago, and average due to the severe winter. In Texas the reported condition of 43 percent is 17 points below April 1 last year and 36 points below average. The reported condition of rye in Oklahoma of 65 percent is 7 points above the low condition on this date a year ago but is 13 points below average. The crop in each of these 2 States has progressed slowly due to continuing dry weather, and winter freezes. The April 1 condition was generally lower than a year ago in the western States, except Oregon.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms as of April 1, 1951 were estimated at 4,237,000 bushels, about 27 percent larger than the 3,332,000 bushels on farms a year ago, but about 11 percent below the 10-year average stocks of 4,769,000 bushels. Stocks on April 1 were 18.4 percent of the 1950 crop. Stocks on April 1, 1950 were 17.8 percent of the 1949 crop and average stocks on April 1 were 18.9 percent of average production. Disappearance during the January-March period was 3,042,000 bushels, about double that of the corresponding period last year but slightly below the average quarterly disappearance of about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels.

About three-fourths of total stocks on farms were in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska and the Dakotas, with these 6 States accounting for a total of 3,232,000 bushels. North Dakota with 1,011,000 bushels on farms led all States in farm stocks, having almost a fourth of the national total.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of barley on April 1, 1951 amounted to 89 million bushels. This compares with 70 million last year and the 6-year (1944-49) average of 82 million bushels. Except for 1949, when 111 million bushels were held on farms on April 1, the present holdings are the highest for this date since 1944. These large stocks are primarily the result of last year's moderately large crop. Current stocks account for 29.5 percent of the 1950 production. The largest farm stocks are held in North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota; the combined total in these States accounting for about 47 million bushels of the total farm stocks.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March 1951 quarter totaled 50 million bushels. This is an increase of 14 million bushels over last year's small disappearance and somewhat above the 6-year average disappearance for these months. Heavy movement from farms during recent months reflects the effects of heavy feeding requirements.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybean farm stocks on April 1 are estimated at 46.1 million bushels. This is slightly above the 45.8 million bushels on farms a year ago and is the third highest April 1 farm stocks of record--being exceeded only in 1943 and 1949. The 1943-49 average April 1 farm stocks is 37.4 million bushels.

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Disappearance from farms for the January-March quarter amounted to 51.6 million bushels. This is by far the highest disappearance of record for any comparable period. In the corresponding period a year ago the disappearance from farms totaled only 15.1 million bushels, while the 1943-49 average is 18.9 million bushels. Farmers moved more than half of their January 1 farm stocks to market during the January-March period. This very heavy movement was due in large measure to the placing of farm ceiling prices on soybeans. With the crop selling at ceiling prices in most areas, there was little incentive for growers to hold soybeans on farms except to have ample seed on hand to plant the 1951 crop. If farmers carry out their planting intentions as expressed on March 1, seed requirements should be a little less than the approximately 19 million bushels used last year.

The North Central area accounts for more than 90 percent of the farm stocks, with Illinois as usual holding the largest quantity on farms—11 million bushels. Iowa is a close second with nearly 10 million bushels. Indiana and Ohio are next in order with each having about 5 million bushels on farms. The South Atlantic and South Central areas each have only about 2 million bushels on farms with several States having only about enough on hand to meet anticipated seed requirements.

FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS: The winter of 1950-51 was mild in the Atlantic and Pacific coastal States but rather severe in the midwestern region. The development of fruit to April 1 varies widely by areas, and conditions after April 1 may alter the crops materially. In most areas except the deep South and southern California, damages by freezes may yet occur. The prospects for apples on April 1 are for about an average production this year with a fair crop in the Eastern States but a crop less than in 1950 in the western region. The peach crop will probably be less than average. Production in the southern peach States should be good, much above the short crops of the past two years. The crop is heavy in the Carolinas and Georgia. The low temperatures in the North Central States reduced the peach crop in that area. With California experiencing a mild winter many growers of deciduous fruits and nuts have indicated that the 1951 crop in that State may have been adversely affected by trees not going into a normal dormant stage. The outlook for grapes is good though the crop in some areas in the Great Lakes States was damaged by the low temperatures. Outlook for pears is good, though the crop in California may be affected by the lack of cold weather during the winter months. The sour cherry crop was damaged by the low temperatures in the Great Lakes States but the loss was not as severe as with the sweet varieties. The prune crop will be light, generally due to the effects of the severe freeze damage in the winter of 1949-50. The nut crops show rather good prospects in most areas. The outlook for pecans is good in most States. Prospects for filberts are good and the crop should be above that of last year.

APPLES: The outlook on the first of April indicated about an average crop this year, though in most areas damage by freezes is still possible in April and May. Generally the season is about average in the West but later than usual in the Central and Eastern States. Trees were dormant in most areas as of April 1. The severe weather in the Midwest damaged the crop slightly.

The prospects in the New England States are for an average or better crop. Temperatures have been above average, though no prolonged warm period occurred to promote early development. Prospects in New York and Pennsylvania are good. In New Jersey the windstorm during Thanksgiving week of 1950 caused some breaking of limbs, though the damage was not severe. No winter freeze damage was reported. The crop in Ohio is about 2 weeks late. An average crop is in prospect for Michigan. The severe winter caused some wood damage to Jonathan with many spurs appearing

to be partially girdled by the freezes. In Illinois, most varieties escaped severe damage except Jonathan. A good crop of Transparent, Duchess and other early varieties is expected in the Jackson-Johnson County area. The outlook is good in the southwestern part of Missouri, but the low temperatures killed the buds in the south central parts of the State. The crop in the other areas of the State is spotted.

The season in the Virginias is late, with only the early varieties in bloom in the southern part of Virginia on the first of the month. Growers are expecting a rather short crop of York Imperial, following a large crop in 1950. No winter damage was reported for West Virginia. The crop in North Carolina is expected to be considerably lighter than the large crop in 1950. The crop in Kentucky was hurt by the severe winter, while in Tennessee prospects are fair.

Weather conditions have been favorable for the development of apples in Idaho. The set of buds is very heavy. In Washington, a light set of fruit is anticipated for 1951, mainly because of the heavy crop in 1950. The prospects in Oregon are good at the present time. The bloom in the Hood River Valley will occur about the average date but earlier than the late crop of 1950. The crop in California has been hurt by the shorter than usual resting period experienced this year but otherwise prospects are for a good crop.

PEACHES: Condition of peaches in the 10 Southern States on April 1 was 65 percent of normal. This compares with 62 percent reported a year ago and the 10 year April 1 average of 72 percent. The 1949 and 1950 crops were damaged by April freezes. Present prospects are good in the Carolinas and Georgia but the February and March freezes reduced the crop in Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi. A fair crop is indicated for Texas.

In North Carolina, prospects are very good, particularly after the two short crops for 1949 and 1950. The bloom is unusually heavy this spring. Some orchards were nipped by frosts in late March, but no apparent damage resulted. In South Carolina, the outlook for a good crop is bright. The bloom and set were heavy and a large thinning job is in prospect unless natural conditions should cause a heavy drop. In Georgia, prospects on April 1 were good in all sections of the State. There has been a decline in number of trees of extremely early varieties in recent years but some increase has occurred for Golden Jubilee, Dixie Gems, and Dixie Red. Prospects are poor in Alabama for the third consecutive year. The low temperatures of March 13-16 caused the greatest damage, though the cold weather earlier killed some of the buds. The March freeze occurred just past the full bloom stage. The cold weather in March reduced the Mississippi crop materially. The indicated crop in Arkansas is the smallest since 1943. The crop was damaged severely by the low temperatures around the first of February. The damage is the greatest in the Clarksville area. Damage was also heavy in the Crowley Ridge and Nashville areas. Elbertas were hit harder than the early varieties. A small crop is in prospect for Louisiana. The heaviest damage apparently occurred in early February, though some damage occurred from frosts at the time of full bloom. In Oklahoma, prospects are poor in the east central and southwestern areas but fair to good in the south central and northeastern districts. In Texas, a fair crop is indicated in the Edwards Plateau and northeast commercial area, and a good crop is in prospect in most of the non-commercial counties. The cold weather of January and February apparently held the trees dormant so that the freezing temperatures on March 13 did little damage.

CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In Virginia, the development of the buds was retarded by the cold weather, with trees in only the southern and eastern counties in bloom on April 1. Prospects are promising for a good crop. In West Virginia the trees escaped damage during the winter months. The outlook in New York is good. The buds were swelling the last week in March for that area. In New Jersey the buds were swelling the first of April. The bloom is expected to be about two weeks late. The outlook in Pennsylvania is good, though some damage by the low temperatures during the winter months was reported in Erie County. In Ohio the season is about two weeks late. In Illinois the southern commercial area has a near failure, due to severe winter damage. Elbertas were the hardest hit and some tree damage occurred. Earlier varieties will have a partial crop. The crop in Michigan was damaged severely by the low winter temperatures and prospects are now for a small crop. The crop in Kentucky was hurt by the extremely low temperatures in February. In Tennessee, prospects in the eastern parts are better than for the remaining parts of the State. In Missouri, the low winter temperatures reduced the peach crop in the south central and southern parts of the State but the outlook is good in the southwest area. The Colorado crop will be short. The Delta County crop is considered practically a total loss. Prospects in New Mexico are good for this time of the year. Prospects are favorable in Utah. The crop in the northern commercial area is still dormant while in Washington County the bloom is starting to fade. The cold weather prevailing through February in Washington was detrimental to the crop. Growers are anticipating another short crop, though larger than the low yield in 1950. The effect of the 1950 freezes is still showing up in Oregon with some removal of trees. The damage to limbs was also quite heavy, otherwise the 1951 outlook appears favorable. In California, a wide variation of bloom occurred among varieties. In the main, the blossoms seemed lighter than during recent years but a good crop is possible. Some varieties have already shedded fruit quite heavily.

PEARS: Prospects on April 1 were generally favorable even though the California crop likely will be smaller than in 1950. California pear trees may set a relatively light crop on account of the lack of winter cold; however, much of the commercial pear acreage experienced more cloudy weather than usual, which may tend to offset the lack of low temperatures. In Oregon there is a good bud set in all areas on both Bartletts and fall and winter varieties. Full bloom dates are expected to be about average and a few days earlier than last year--Rogue River Bartletts about April 12, Anjous about April 10, and Bosc about April 15. The Hood River Valley is about a week later than the Rogue River. The season in Washington is about average in advancement, and no damage from low temperatures had occurred as of April 1. In the commercial areas of the Eastern States, prospects were generally favorable on April 1.

GRAPES: In California, the earlier varieties of grapes had developed shoot growth by April 1, but in most vineyards fruit forms were not yet visible. Prospects are still uncertain at this season of the year, but a heavy California grape production appears possible for 1951. Some frost damage occurred in the San Joaquin Valley the last two days in March, but the injury was not general. Prospects in the eastern and central grape States vary. Conditions in New York have been favorable. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Arkansas grapes have escaped any noticeable serious winter freeze damage. Many vineyards in Michigan were severely damaged by the unusually low temperatures last winter, and a short crop is expected in that State.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The outlook for plums and prunes in California is favorable but this is offset by the below-average prospects for Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Michigan. In most localities of California, the bloom of plums

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as of

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

and prunes was heavy and the fruit set well; however, it is too early to determine the extent of shedding. The severe winter of 1949-50 reduced the producing capacity in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The prospects in these States are for a crop larger than a year ago but below the years before 1950. In Idaho, the winter of 1950-51 was very favorable for the development of fruits and a heavy bud growth developed. Many Italian prune trees have been pulled in the Milton-Freewater districts of Oregon because of the damage done by the low temperatures during the winter of 1949-50. In addition to removals, much of the bearing wood was killed on the trees that survived. Bud set for the 1951 crop on the healthy limbs is good. In the western part of Oregon no serious injury to trees occurred this past winter. The loss due to the 1949-50 freezes was not as severe in this area as in the eastern part of the State. The set of buds this year is good and the development to date is probably near to average. Plums in Michigan were severely damaged by the low temperatures in November and early February.

CITRUS: Estimates of citrus crops remained practically unchanged on April 1 from a month earlier. The orange crop for the 1950-51 season is estimated at 108.2 million boxes--6 percent more than last season and 13 percent above average. The grapefruit total is placed at 44.2 million boxes--21 percent above last season but 13 percent less than average. California lemons are forecast at 12.5 million boxes, which is 10 percent more than last season but 4 percent less than average.

About 51½ million boxes of oranges remained for harvest on April 1 this year, consisting of about 27 million boxes of California Valencias, 4 million boxes of California Navels, 20 million boxes of Florida Valencias and one-half million boxes of Arizona Valencias. Last year on April 1 about 50.3 million boxes of oranges were still available consisting of 26 million boxes of California Valencias, 5 million boxes of California Navels, 19 million boxes of Florida Valencias and about 300,000 boxes of late oranges in Arizona, Texas and Louisiana. Florida tangerines were practically gone by April 1. Grapefruit remaining for use on April 1 this year totaled about 11½ million boxes compared with about 8½ million left on April 1, 1950.

Florida citrus trees are in excellent condition and a heavy set of new-crop fruit is in prospect. There were a few light rains in March, and most growers who have facilities have been irrigating. Practically all early and midseason oranges have been picked. Processing of Valencias has been slow because fruit has been late in reaching the maturity required for frozen concentrates.

Texas citrus trees are making a very slow recovery from the late January freeze. Frosts on March 13 further retarded growth. Wood damage is turning out to be generally heavy. Removal of entire groves has been extensive. Early and mid-season oranges and white Marsh grapefruit were apparently not damaged as heavily as other citrus varieties. Most of the citrus section received beneficial rain the latter part of March. Trees were starting to put on a light, scattered bloom the latter part of March and an occasional grove of Hamlin oranges show promise of having a good set of fruit. On the whole, prospects are poor for the 1951-52 citrus crop in Texas.

California citrus trees are generally in good condition despite a very dry winter in the important southern counties. Trees are starting to bloom and a good

set is in prospect. Valencia oranges in central California from the 1950 bloom will soon be ready for harvest. Valencias in the southern counties have sized satisfactorily although the winter has been dry.

CHERRIES: Sour cherries apparently came through the winter with very little damage from low temperatures except in southwest and south central Michigan, where a fifth to a fourth of the buds were killed. The present outlook is for a crop at least average, but not as large as the bumper crop of 1950. Sour cherries are still subject to frost damage in April and May.

Sweet cherry prospects are uncertain this spring. California weather was warmer than usual and cherries may not have had sufficient cold weather. On the other hand, there was more cloudy weather than usual, which may tend to offset the lack of cold weather. Conditions in the other Western States have been favorable so far this season although cherry trees in Washington and Oregon have not fully recovered from freeze damage during the winter of 1949-50. The season in the West is generally at least a week earlier than last year and also earlier than usual. Michigan will have a very short crop of sweet cherries this year because of heavy winter freeze damage. Most of Michigan's sweet cherries are in the southwest where temperatures were the lowest. Prospects are favorable in New York and Pennsylvania.

APRICOTS: In all sections of California, blossoming was very irregular both as to time and amount of bloom. In some interior valley areas there was a heavy shedding of buds prior to blossoming which will result in a light set of fruit in some locations. Only a fair-sized crop can be expected this year. Washington expects another light crop of apricots. Trees have not recovered from the freeze of January 1950 and severe weather in January and February 1951 further reduced the prospective crop for 1951. Utah apricot prospects are excellent for the 1951 crop.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: In California, most of the early varieties of almonds will have a very light crop, while for other varieties the prospects are for a fair to good production. The outlook for walnuts is very uncertain. California walnuts are particularly susceptible to delayed foliation following the lack of cold through the winter, a condition which occurred this year. Prospects are for very irregular crops among the various varieties. No winter injury of importance is indicated for walnuts in Oregon. In the Willamette valley, trees are still showing considerable limb injury as a result of the low winter temperatures of 1949-50.

The Oregon and Washington filbert crop is still uncertain but generally the winter and spring so far have been favorable for the development of the crop. The bearing acreage of filberts continues to increase.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Prospects for figs in California are for an average production with the crop in the San Joaquin Valley having made normal development to date. The button forms of the first crop of Black Missions are now evident. For olives it is too early to determine the prospective production in California, though the season to date has been mostly favorable.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 83 percent of normal or two points higher than the April 1, 1950 condition and 4 points above average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

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Above-average condition is reported for each State except Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Losses to Alabama's commercial crop from below-freezing temperatures of early February were not as great as first expected; however, the crop was set back and some replanting was necessary. Condition of the crop in that State ranges from fair to good. Louisiana's commercial crop was further retarded by mid-March freezes. In the Texas Lower Valley, potatoes were damaged severely by freezing temperatures during the growing season.

The season is late in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana and in each of these States condition is reported lower than on April 1, 1950. Cold weather also delayed the Oklahoma crop, but prospects are very good. Compared with 1950, there has been some decrease in the irrigated acreage of western Oklahoma, but growers in the old established areas of the eastern part of the State are maintaining their acreage.

Despite continued freezes during the past winter in Florida, condition of potatoes is very good. Harvest of the winter crop nears completion and only in the Everglades were yields disappointing. Condition of the Hastings crop is excellent. In North Carolina, the commercial crop was planted under almost ideal conditions, and plants were just coming through the ground as March ended. Condition of seed pieces is good, and soil moisture adequate in all commercial areas of that State. Condition of potatoes is also good in South Carolina and Georgia. Dry weather retarded the crop in some south Georgia areas, but recent rains have supplied the needed moisture. In all early producing areas of California, prospects are good to excellent.

PASTURES: Farm pasture feed has developed slowly this spring, with winter freezes, spring frosts, and lack of moisture in some areas all helping to delay green feed for livestock. The condition of farm pastures on April 1 averaged 80 percent of normal, about the same as a year ago, but 2 points below the 10-year average for the date. March weather was cold and stormy tending to hold back early growth in Southern and Western areas where livestock are already on pasture, but improving soil moisture conditions in Northern areas for later development of pasture feed. Lack of moisture has been a limiting factor in Central and Southern Plains and Southwestern areas.

In the South, from the Carolinas and Georgia westward to the Great Plains, April 1 pastures were furnishing the poorest green feed for livestock in 4 years. Freezing temperatures and frequent frosts in mid-March held back summer grasses and limited the late growth of winter grazing crops. In North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, pasture feed condition ranged from 9 to 16 points lower than on April 1 last year, and in Georgia, Kentucky, and Alabama was substantially below the 10-year average. In Texas, pasture and range feed have been held back both by cold weather and severe shortage of moisture and on April 1 average condition of pasture feed was the lowest for the State in the 28 years for which April 1 records are available. Recent rains in the eastern half of the State will be extremely beneficial, but in the western part of the State more moisture is urgently needed.

Further southwest, in Arizona, New Mexico, southern Utah, and southern California, pastures and ranges likewise suffered from lack of moisture. In Arizona and New Mexico irrigation water reserves are short and prospects for irrigated pastures are not good. In eastern and southern Colorado and western parts of Oklahoma and Kansas, pastures and ranges were likewise in need of moisture. In the northern sections of the Great Plains, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast areas,

moisture supplies were generally ample, but early growth of new feed was held back by cold weather. Condition of pastures in these States was mostly about average for April 1 and not greatly different from a year ago, except in Montana where substantial improvement was noted. In the Northern States east of the Great Plains moisture supplies were generally ample and, although pastures have been delayed by cold weather, good growth can be expected as warm weather advances. Pastures were reported greening as far north as Pennsylvania and Indiana, but new feed was not yet available in substantial amounts to livestock in most North Central and Northeastern areas.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States in March is estimated at 9,690 million pounds, down 3 percent from March 1950, the record high for the month, but 2 percent above the 10-year average for March. Liberal grain feeding of milk cows over the Nation partially offset less favorable production weather to hold production per cow at a relatively high level. The percentage of cows in production during March was also down from a year ago but was well above average for the month. Total production of milk in March was at a low level relative to the Nation's population. Daily milk production per capita was 2.04 pounds, as compared to 2.13 pounds in March 1950, and was the fourth lowest March per capita output since 1930.

Production of milk per cow in crop reporters' herds on April 1, 1951, averaged 17.32 pounds, a near record level for that date. It showed about the usual seasonal increase from March 1. The current April 1 output was down 1 percent from that of last year, which was the record high for that date. April 1 production per cow in all regions was below a year ago, except in the South Atlantic and Western groups of States, where the current output was slightly higher. Seasonally, the April 1, 1951 production showed a 6.9 percent increase from March 1, compared with a 10-year average increase of 7.2 percent. All regions showed about the usual seasonal increases, with heavy supplemental feeding helping to overcome the weather conditions which have slowed up grass development and been unfavorable to production as a whole.

The percentage of milk cows in crop reporters' herds in production on April 1 averaged 70.3 percent. This is 1 point down from April 1, 1950 but is almost 1 point above the 10-year average percent of cows in production. From March 1 to April 1, the percent of cows in production showed a 4.6 percent increase, about the same increase as shown a year ago but slightly greater than the 10-year average change from March 1 to April 1. The percentage of cows in production on April 1 was below a year ago in all regions except the South Atlantic where it equalled last year and the West, where it was slightly above and a new April 1 high for that area.

Among the 29 States for which monthly estimates of milk production are available, March 1951 production in Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina established new record highs for the month. In Kentucky and Mississippi, March production equalled the all-time high for the month. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Utah and California the current March output has been exceeded in only one or two previous years. Of the 29 States with production estimated currently, all but 12 showed production above the 10-year average for March. On the other

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hand, Oklahoma and Montana recorded new lows in March milk production for the 20 years or so that records are available. In North Dakota, Idaho and Oregon, production was near previous lows for March. In all 12 States with total milk production below average, milk production per cow was above average but reduced numbers of milk cows on farms kept production down. Milk production per cow in herd set new highs for March in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Virginia, Utah, Washington and Oregon. In the States of North Dakota, South Carolina and California, March milk production per cow equalled previous highs for the month, while in 15 other States it was near record levels. Wisconsin produced an estimated 1,371 million pounds of milk in March, representing almost 14 percent of the Nation's production, to again lead all States. Minnesota with 813 million pounds was second, followed by California with 523 million pounds and Pennsylvania with 500 million pounds.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State:	March:	March:	Feb.:	March:	State:	March:	March:	Feb.:	March:
Average:	1950:	1951:	1951:	1951:	Average:	1950:	1951:	1951:	1951:
:1940-49:	:1940-49:	:1940-49:	:1940-49:	:1940-49:	:1940-49:	:1940-49:	:1940-49:	:1940-49:	:1940-49:
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	89	103	90	102	S.C.	47	52	45	53
Pa.	435	507	428	500	Ky.	144	156	138	156
Ohio	388	428	363	434	Tenn.	154	172	135	165
Ind.	274	274	248	277	Ala.	99	115	96	111
Ill.	449	438	375	432	Miss.	100	116	95	116
Mich.	436	472	417	476	Okla.	198	171	144	168
Wis.	1,256	1,375	1,144	1,371	Tex.	333	328	266	330
Minn.	807	832	697	813	Mont.	52	43	36	42
Iowa	545	487	414	438	Idaho	104	97	83	96
Mo.	279	313	271	314	Utah	54	57	53	57
N.Dak.	160	135	112	132	Wash.	162	158	134	158
S.Dak.	131	109	92	111	Oreg.	107	101	75	98
Nebr.	205	181	151	180	Calif.	482	520	423	523
Kans.	239	218	201	223	Other				
Va.	124	157	145	164	States	1,570	1,745	1,534	1,465
N.C.	115	131	122	135	U.S.	9,538	9,991	8,527	9,690
1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.									

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On April 1 this year, milk cows in herds kept by crop reporters were fed an average of 6.28 pounds of grain and other concentrates per head daily. This was the highest rate of feeding reported for the date in the 8 years for which April 1 records are available. Heavy feeding has been encouraged by cold, stormy March weather and slow development of pasture feed in many areas.

Milk-feed price ratios in March were about equal to the longtime average, but butterfat-feed price ratios were relatively unfavorable for feeding. The value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in milk selling areas averaged \$3.54 per hundred pounds, about a half dollar higher than in March a year ago. In cream selling areas, the value of concentrate rations fed was \$3.21 per hundred pounds as compared to \$2.62 in March 1950.

Regionally, in the North Atlantic States the quantity of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow in crop reporters' herds was record high. In this area, milk price

have been appreciably higher relative to ration costs than in the 1930-49 period and lack of quality in last year's hay crop has encouraged supplemental grain feeding to help maintain milk production. In Southern regions, new high record quantities of grain per cow also were fed, since pastures were furnishing milk cows considerably less than usual green feed for this time of the year. In the North Central Regions, the amount of grain and concentrate fed per cow was below that on April 1 in either the last two years, was about the same as the 1947 rate, and was higher than on April 1, 1948 or in the 1944-46 period. In the West, grain fed per cow was the second highest for April 1 in 8 years, being somewhat less than two years ago.

As usual, the heaviest rate of grain and concentrate feeding at this time of the year was in the North Atlantic group of States, where milk cows in crop reporters herds received an average of 7.6 pounds of grain and other concentrates per head per day. The East North Central group of States was second high with an average of 6.9 pounds per head per day, followed by the West North Central States with 6.5 pounds. In the South and in the West, milk cows on April 1 received an average of a little more than 5 pounds of grain and other concentrates per head.

Dairy Product-Feed Price Ratios, by Regions

Region	Milk-feed 1/				Butterfat-feed 2/			
	Mar. 1930-49 av.	March 1950	Feb. 1951	March 1951	Mar. 1930-49 av.	March 1950	Feb. 1951	March 1951
N.Atl.	1.20	1.18	1.29	1.23	---	---	---	---
E.N.C.	1.24	1.24	1.29	1.26	23.1	22.4	20.8	20.8
W.N.C.	1.48	1.36	1.33	1.29	26.3	26.5	23.9	23.5
S.Atl.	1.57	1.52	1.51	1.47	---	---	---	---
S.Cent.	1.41	1.44	1.43	1.38	18.2	17.6	16.9	16.6
West.	1.27	1.25	1.34	1.27	20.7	19.9	20.8	20.3
U.S.	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.27	23.7	23.8	22.0	21.7

1/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of whole milk sold by farmers to plants and dealers. 2/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of butterfat in cream sold by farmers.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,340,000,000 eggs in March -- 2 percent less than in March last year, but 5 percent above the 1940-49 average. A 3 percent decrease in layers from last year more than offset a slight increase in the rate of lay. Egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic States, where production was 5 percent above March 1950 and set a new record. Egg production was down 1 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the West and 6 percent in the South Central States. Egg production for the first quarter of this year was 2 percent smaller than for the same quarter last year, but it exceeded the average by 15 percent.

The rate of egg production in March was 17.0 eggs per layer compared with 16.9 last year and the average of 16.0 eggs. The rate was above or the same as that of last year in all parts of the country except the South Central and Western States, where there was a decrease of 1 and 2 percent respectively. Increases from last year were 2 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the West North Central States. There was no change in the East North Central States. The rate of lay for the first quarter of this year was 43.0 eggs, compared with 42.8 last year and the average of 37.5 eggs.

The Nation's farm flocks averaged 373,165,000 layers in March -- 3 percent less than in March last year. Numbers of layers were down from last year in all parts of the country, except the North Atlantic where there was an increase of 3 percent. Decreases from last year were 2 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West, 4 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic.

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as of

April 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.,

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and 5 percent in the South Central States. The decrease in layers from March 1 to April 1 was 5 percent, compared with 4 percent for last year and the average. On April 1 there were 3 percent fewer layers on farms than a year ago.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 are estimated at 210,765,000 -- 7 percent less than a year ago, but 9 percent above the average. Young chicken holdings on April 1 were smaller than a year ago in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic States where holdings were up 4 percent. Decreases from last year were 2 percent in the West North Central, 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 17 percent in the West and 20 percent in the South Central States. There was practically no change in the East North Central States. April 1 is too early in the season to determine the size of the chicken crop. However, the smaller holdings on April 1 than a year ago indicate a later hatching season this year and possibly a smaller crop.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 43.7 cents per dozen compared with 31.6 cents a year earlier. Egg prices increased 2.3 cents a dozen during the month ending March 15, compared with the 1940-49 average decrease of 1.3 cents. March egg markets were irregular. Delayed shipments to terminal markets due to storm conditions resulted in temporary advances. These early advances were more than offset by declines following Easter buying, and prices at the close of the month were lower than those prevailing late in February. Storage stocks of eggs in the 35 cities on March 31 were 175,000 cases, compared with 975,000 cases last year. Net gains in storage this March amounted to about 64,000 cases, compared with 350,000 cases during the same period last year.

Chicken prices on March 15 averaged 28.9 cents a pound live weight, compared with 26.9 cents in mid-February and with 23.8 cents in mid-March 1950. Live and dressed poultry markets in March were steady to firm on hens and roasters, but irregular on fryers. Turkey prices averaged 35.3 cents a pound live weight in March, compared with 31.6 cents a year earlier. Markets were steady on dressed turkeys. Weights under 10 pounds were in light receipt and demand good. United States stocks of dressed turkeys on February 28 amounted to 101 million pounds, compared with 129 million pounds last year.

The mid-March cost of the United States poultry ration was \$4.00, compared with \$3.40 a year ago. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships were more favorable than a year ago, but the turkey-feed price relationship was less favorable.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS

AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Thousands						
1940-49(Av.)	47,882	72,703	109,014	33,414	71,432	33,300	367,745
1950	56,199	72,705	111,032	33,261	65,082	36,819	375,098
1951	57,524	71,466	106,298	32,073	61,203	35,652	364,216

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Thousands						
1940-49(Av.)	26,436	35,949	43,623	25,469	45,329	15,364	192,671
1950	37,108	45,542	46,045	26,376	48,323	23,719	227,113
1951	38,537	45,345	45,007	23,455	38,748	19,623	210,765

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Number						
1940-49(Av.)	59.7	57.6	57.3	54.7	55.3	58.6	57.2
1950	56.8	58.4	59.2	55.2	55.9	60.1	57.8
1951	58.1	58.7	59.4	56.2	56.6	59.0	58.3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1951
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT				RYE			
Production		Condition April 1		Production		Condition April 1	
State	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	1951	
	1940-49	April 1, 1951	1940-49	1940-49	1950	1951	
	Thousand bushels				P e r c e n t		
N.Y.	8,279	12,470	11,725	89	91	89	
N.J.	1,440	1,677	1,590	89	88	85	
Pa.	18,389	19,184	17,876	86	86	84	
Ohio	46,583	46,596	36,550	88	92	82	
Ind.	29,474	31,798	29,286	88	88	80	
Ill.	28,676	27,440	36,380	90	87	92	
Mich.	23,474	29,666	30,800	90	89	92	
Wis.	692	529	529	88	88	95	
Minn.	2,269	1,220	1,368	85	88	90	
Iowa	4,168	5,500	4,626	89	91	88	
Mo.	22,658	24,516	24,416	84	81	85	
N.Dak.	---	---	---	78	83	83	
S.Dak.	3,238	3,562	4,587	81	87	85	
Nebr.	62,598	84,128	91,728	82	85	83	
Kans.	193,446	178,060	152,218	83	83	70	
Del.	1,231	1,037	1,071	90	93	89	
Md.	6,840	6,086	5,780	88	92	86	
Va.	8,117	7,862	7,130	86	92	87	
W.Va.	1,550	1,221	1,078	87	92	82	
N.C.	6,801	5,438	6,540	86	89	86	
S.C.	3,135	2,184	2,250	80	75	84	
Ga.	2,470	1,900	1,606	80	84	69	
Ky.	5,401	3,900	3,520	86	93	80	
Tenn.	4,762	3,375	2,625	86	89	80	
Ala.	200	180	121	---	---	---	
Miss.	278	126	105	---	---	---	
Ark.	389	285	294	---	---	---	
Okla.	73,998	43,614	41,880	78	58	65	
Tex.	63,436	22,712	19,248	79	60	43	
Mont.	27,444	25,212	31,860	85	80	90	
Idaho	18,523	19,992	18,774	91	97	92	
Wyo.	3,640	5,130	5,915	84	81	87	
Colo.	33,289	38,199	34,430	82	79	69	
N.Mex.	3,867	645	1,400	1/77	84	55	
Ariz.	575	672	616	---	---	---	
Utah	4,798	5,797	5,595	90	98	96	
Nev.	150	120	135	---	---	---	
Wash.	46,476	56,512	58,800	92	88	87	
Oreg.	17,988	18,450	20,700	91	91	97	
Calif.	10,969	13,671	11,360	82	78	78	
U.S.	791,764	750,666	726,512	84	85	83	

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

Corn for grain				Wheat				Oats			
State:	Average:	1950	1951	Average:	1950	1951	Average:	1950	1951		
:1940-49:	:1940-49:			:1940-49:			:1940-49:				
Thousand bushels											
Maine	20	13	7	---	---	---	1,342	1,317	1,152		
N.H.	33	31	36	---	---	---	86	56	74		
Vt.	40	40	43	---	---	---	523	318	453		
Mass.	100	96	86	---	---	---	56	89	90		
R.I.	16	17	14	---	---	---	9	8	10		
Conn.	134	110	108	---	---	---	58	62	72		
N.Y.	2,448	4,488	5,203	1,901	2,940	2,895	9,710	8,133	12,860		
N.J.	2,735	2,814	4,118	251	259	319	446	419	553		
Pa.	19,754	26,703	24,969	3,726	3,589	3,453	9,585	7,882	11,379		
Ohio	63,483	92,844	75,020	6,073	7,200	5,592	14,848	15,363	12,801		
Ind.	88,929	119,832	98,481	2,655	2,740	1,590	14,045	16,748	17,350		
Ill.	202,716	293,002	199,595	2,278	3,748	826	45,173	52,756	54,852		
Mich.	19,648	40,093	28,872	5,156	9,105	5,637	20,991	22,680	23,384		
Wis.	20,984	41,181	24,176	804	1,084	933	41,448	45,556	56,726		
Minn.	83,536	133,325	80,345	8,591	6,790	5,856	69,517	76,954	81,157		
Iowa	298,419	357,105	269,555	1,025	721	459	78,551	105,131	116,484		
Mo.	60,085	81,003	85,298	2,500	2,452	1,471	15,545	12,752	18,230		
N.Dak.	2,887	5,128	4,456	55,712	50,809	63,984	32,999	23,234	32,740		
S.Dak.	37,485	41,883	39,567	16,357	17,824	14,271	38,326	36,034	44,748		
Nebr.	95,090	130,003	121,582	14,154	7,617	16,110	22,415	18,396	23,796		
Kans.	24,161	30,472	38,956	34,001	21,347	19,587	9,693	4,736	5,914		
Del.	1,731	1,406	2,312	87	24	26	21	22	34		
Md.	6,212	5,375	7,224	479	481	487	328	364	468		
Va.	14,974	20,385	20,639	1,200	1,048	943	810	976	1,092		
W.Va.	3,977	4,087	3,103	388	271	317	649	536	580		
N.C.	25,016	33,910	34,986	1,203	651	598	1,450	2,009	2,135		
S.C.	10,655	12,267	14,521	250	77	98	1,694	1,648	3,037		
Ga.	18,566	22,604	20,626	283	91	152	1,340	739	1,128		
Fla.	1,927	1,466	1,787	---	---	---	17	14	14		
Ky.	29,334	33,754	30,115	304	158	78	469	566	453		
Tenn.	25,033	23,489	29,588	388	218	287	662	762	717		
Ala.	18,957	19,361	23,193	18	18	13	548	465	452		
Miss.	17,355	17,267	21,767	20	11	5	1,549	689	695		
Ark.	11,267	8,222	12,797	50	20	31	1,164	797	688		
La.	5,933	5,890	4,963	---	---	---	494	293	176		
Okla.	6,686	6,822	7,124	6,331	3,549	1,745	5,703	2,968	2,786		
Tex.	15,794	14,260	12,894	4,372	3,012	1,022	5,151	6,804	6,216		
Mont.	167	27	72	25,809	22,428	34,764	6,526	3,722	9,750		
Idaho	385	320	338	5,532	5,335	5,976	2,402	2,316	2,767		
Wyo.	143	68	50	1,493	2,085	2,736	1,907	1,872	2,955		
Colo.	3,202	4,277	2,475	6,726	10,406	10,779	2,384	3,212	2,174		
N.Mex.	777	624	342	522	443	96	226	217	159		
Ariz.	132	169	155	40	42	34	57	73	60		
Utah	24	11	16	1,580	2,360	2,643	775	783	874		
Nev.	---	---	---	120	154	141	93	90	108		
Wash.	91	42	86	6,139	4,601	7,434	2,209	1,227	2,537		
Oreg.	237	185	122	3,061	2,320	2,369	2,633	2,772	2,608		
Calif.	388	237	319	976	1,147	1,504	162	120	188		
U.S.	1,241,674	1,637,208	1,353,106	222,565	199,175	217,261	467,789	484,685	559,676		

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1 -- (CONTINUED)

State	Barley			Rye			Soybeans		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	:1944-49:			:1944-49:			:1943-49:		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s									
Maine	38	51	63	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	22	7	9	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	881	540	638	38	27	36	71	22	27
N.J.	55	135	154	35	11	27	83	61	109
Pa.	886	1,674	1,411	110	61	48	146	95	78
Ohio	125	84	95	92	22	93	4,495	4,530	5,111
Ind.	174	58	81	119	60	37	5,340	6,576	5,250
Ill.	164	367	202	68	84	87	12,454	15,383	11,370
Mich.	1,314	1,354	1,447	220	260	354	557	759	685
Wis.	1,710	2,109	3,365	297	347	218	214	114	104
Minn.	6,853	5,857	11,450	291	382	423	1,680	3,318	4,096
Iowa	146	224	883	45	48	47	7,292	8,630	9,720
Mo.	327	239	258	47	74	42	1,595	1,800	4,383
N.Dak.	21,006	12,888	23,316	678	714	1,011	16	96	90
S.Dak.	13,385	8,854	10,418	978	543	840	84	143	272
Nebr.	5,196	2,042	1,994	772	225	386	87	111	155
Kans.	2,579	902	818	130	41	62	338	378	711
Del.	46	37	59	11	5	4	200	224	142
Md.	381	452	552	20	16	10	186	141	131
Va.	498	648	580	67	30	39	332	548	379
W.Va.	61	86	102	8	3	4	4	2	3
N.C.	166	153	115	35	12	27	885	1,056	1,126
S.C.	36	26	22	10	6	5	42	124	132
Ga.	11	5	8	6	4	4	28	39	71
Ky.	224	164	192	22	11	10	292	330	265
Tenn.	200	128	92	21	14	19	122	275	346
Ala.	6	3	3	---	---	---	81	73	32
Miss.	7	2	1	---	---	---	293	392	677
Ark.	18	6	7	---	---	---	386	466	584
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	97	75	36
Okla.	665	161	124	66	21	24	13	17	29
Tex.	523	749	380	21	33	29	---	---	---
Mont.	7,890	4,941	12,124	127	49	100	---	---	---
Idaho	3,200	3,736	3,613	14	7	8	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,512	2,411	1,734	40	24	18	---	---	---
Colo.	5,000	9,768	3,344	155	72	38	---	---	---
N.Mex.	144	109	125	7	8	3	---	---	---
Ariz.	172	544	261	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,703	1,940	1,546	22	16	11	---	---	---
Nev.	210	243	273	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	1,030	402	1,312	32	26	51	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,807	1,589	1,954	152	71	116	---	---	---
Calif.	1,952	4,233	3,744	9	5	6	---	---	---
U.S.	82,323	69,921	88,869	4,769	3,332	4,237	37,427	45,778	46,114

CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PASTURE							
Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average	1950	1951	State	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49				1940-49		
P e r c e n t				P e r c e n t			
Maine	90	90	87	S. C.	70	74	74
N. H.	93	88	83	Ga.	74	77	61
Vt.	94	82	87	Fla.	74	72	76
Mass.	93	86	96	Ky.	79	83	74
R. I.	90	80	88	Tenn.	77	85	75
Conn.	91	94	90	Ala.	73	76	64
N. Y.	86	87	86	Miss.	71	75	70
N. J.	84	79	83	Ark.	71	73	72
Pa.	85	83	86	La.	74	79	72
Ohio	84	84	86	Okla.	73	67	70
Ind.	83	82	83	Tex.	74	65	55
Ill.	85	82	85	Mont.	85	74	89
Mich.	89	89	91	Idaho	87	89	86
Wis.	88	83	93	Wyo.	84	80	81
Minn.	86	88	90	Colo.	82	71	67
Iowa	90	87	90	N. Mex.	76	68	71
Mo.	80	77	86	Ariz.	84	86	75
N. Dak.	80	77	79	Utah	87	86	78
S. Dak.	82	84	86	Nev.	86	78	78
Nebr.	80	86	83	Wash.	84	80	77
Kans.	83	79	82	Oreg.	81	84	81
Del.	84	86	89	Calif.	78	77	80
Md.	81	80	85				
Va.	81	87	79	U. S.	82	80	80
W. Va.	79	78	80				
N. C.	82	88	72				

PEACHES					EARLY POTATOES 1/			
Condition April 1					Condition April 1			
State	Average	1948	1949	1950	Average	1950	1951	
	1940-49				1940-49			
P e r c e n t					P e r c e n t			
N. C.	78	70	43	71	80	84	92	91
S. C.	73	69	33	64	86	74	81	80
Ga.	74	76	54	57	75	74	77	75
Fla.	71	71	61	45	54	76	85	87
Ala.	70	70	53	41	38	78	81	76
Miss.	72	70	62	53	35	72	72	68
Ark.	71	68	84	71	29	73	78	77
La.	72	69	75	77	43	74	75	73
Okla.	62	29	76	73	48	77	74	77
Tex.	69	36	82	58	52	74	66	68
Calif.	---	---	---	---	---	92	85	98
11 States	72	67	55	62	65	79	81	83

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	and	State	Production 1/			
			Average	1948	1949	Indicated
			1939-48			1950
<u>ORANGES:</u>			<u>Thousand boxes</u>			
California, all			48,453	37,010	41,930	41,800
Navels & Misc. 2/			18,462	11,910	15,630	14,500
Valencias			29,991	25,100	26,300	27,300
Florida, all			42,780	58,300	58,500	62,000
Early and Midseason 3/			23,250	32,000	33,600	35,000
Valencias			19,530	26,300	24,900	27,000
Texas, all			3,676	3,400	1,760	2,700
Early and Midseason 2/			2,285	2,600	1,120	1,800
Valencias			1,391	800	640	900
Arizona, all			866	710	985	1,400
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/			427	450	585	650
Valencias			439	260	400	750
Louisiana, all 2/			295	300	360	300
5 States 4/			96,070	99,720	103,535	108,200
Total Early and Midseason 5/			44,720	47,260	51,295	52,250
Total Valencias			51,351	52,460	52,240	55,950
<u>TANGERINES:</u>						
Florida			3,630	4,400	5,000	4,600
All oranges & tangerines:						
5 States 4/			99,700	104,120	108,535	112,800
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
Florida, all			26,450	30,200	24,200	31,000
Seedless			11,260	14,700	11,200	14,500
Other			15,190	15,500	13,000	16,500
Texas, all			18,187	11,300	6,400	7,500
Arizona, all			3,244	1,880	3,400	3,200
California, all			2,841	2,150	2,500	2,520
Desert Valleys			1,157	800	1,060	1,120
Other			1,683	1,350	1,440	1,400
4 States 4/			50,722	45,530	36,500	44,220
<u>LEMONS:</u>						
California 4/			13,055	10,010	11,360	12,500
<u>LIMES:</u>						
Florida 4/			168	200	260	280
April 1 forecast of 1951 crop Florida limes						280

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1948 -- 920; 1949 -- 710; 1950 -- 900.

4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona; Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/						
State	Milk produced per milk cow		"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/			
and	Apr. 1 av.	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,
Division:	1940-49	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
	Pounds				Pounds	
Me.	14.3	15.1	16.1	6.0	5.8	6.2
N.H.	16.3	17.4	19.7	5.7	5.9	6.0
Vt.	16.6	19.7	19.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
Mass.	18.5	20.1	20.1	6.5	6.6	7.1
Conn.	18.2	20.4	20.8	6.6	7.0	7.2
N.Y.	20.2	23.4	23.2	7.3	7.4	7.6
N.J.	21.1	23.8	23.6	8.3	8.3	8.2
Pa.	18.8	22.1	21.7	8.2	8.5	8.3
N.Atl.	18.91	22.02	21.92	7.3	7.5	7.6
Ohio	16.1	17.9	18.0	7.0	6.8	6.7
Ind.	15.1	15.6	16.0	6.1	6.4	6.3
Ill.	16.6	18.6	18.9	7.9	8.1	7.8
Mich.	19.1	21.6	21.2	7.3	7.4	6.9
Wis.	19.8	21.9	21.9	7.0	7.3	6.9
E.N.Cent.	18.08	20.32	20.20	7.1	7.2	6.9
Minn.	19.8	24.0	23.2	7.1	7.3	7.1
Iowa	17.0	18.6	18.4	8.6	8.3	7.9
Mo.	10.8	12.6	12.2	5.4	5.5	5.3
N.Dak.	14.8	16.4	16.1	5.2	5.6	5.2
S.Dak.	13.0	14.1	14.6	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nebr.	15.1	17.7	17.6	7.5	6.3	6.5
Kans.	15.4	16.9	16.5	6.0	5.9	6.2
W.N.Cent.	15.62	18.02	17.80	6.8	6.7	6.5
Md.	16.3	18.8	17.5	8.1	7.6	8.1
Va.	11.7	14.4	15.4	5.4	5.9	5.9
W.Va.	10.0	11.2	11.2	4.5	4.4	4.1
N.C.	11.7	13.4	12.9	5.6	5.3	5.4
S.C.	10.7	12.4	12.6	4.0	4.4	3.0
Ga.	8.9	10.2	11.3	4.5	4.3	5.5
S.Atl.	11.41	13.41	13.60	5.2	5.2	5.4
Ky.	11.0	11.4	11.5	6.1	5.6	5.5
Tenn.	10.4	11.4	11.2	5.1	4.9	5.2
Ala.	8.7	10.0	9.4	4.8	5.0	5.2
Miss.	7.2	8.7	8.6	4.0	3.3	4.5
Ark.	7.8	9.5	8.8	3.9	4.0	4.5
Okla.	10.8	10.7	11.0	4.6	4.1	5.0
Tex.	8.7	9.8	10.1	4.0	4.6	5.9
S.Cent.	9.47	10.46	10.21	4.5	4.4	5.1
Mont.	15.0	15.3	15.8	4.3	4.3	4.5
Idaho	18.4	20.3	20.1	4.8	4.6	4.3
Wyo.	15.0	16.7	19.9	4.9	4.7	4.9
Colo.	16.0	16.9	20.0	5.4	6.1	5.8
Utah	18.3	21.3	19.7	5.1	5.0	5.0
Wash.	18.3	19.6	20.0	6.3	5.8	6.3
Oreg.	16.8	17.7	17.7	5.1	5.2	5.0
Calif.	20.4	21.2	22.0	5.6	5.0	5.5
West.	17.82	19.53	19.86	5.4	5.1	5.3
U.S.	15.31	17.47	17.32	6.22	6.24	6.28

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1951

April 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on	Eggs per	Total eggs produced					
and	hand during March	100 layers	During March					
Division	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	2,522	2,536	1,699	1,798	43	46	133	135
N.H.	2,037	1,958	1,730	1,717	35	34	102	104
Vt.	824	777	1,767	1,866	15	14	46	42
Mass.	4,266	4,655	1,885	1,835	80	85	241	254
R.I.	480	508	1,860	1,798	9	9	26	27
Conn.	2,775	2,618	1,767	1,755	49	46	155	146
N.Y.	13,890	13,945	1,658	1,693	230	236	707	679
N.J.	10,962	12,140	1,714	1,773	188	215	522	590
Pa.	19,616	19,876	1,699	1,755	333	349	930	967
N.Atl.	57,372	59,013	1,712	1,752	982	1,034	2,868	2,944
Ohio	15,652	16,120	1,702	1,708	266	275	748	734
Ind.	13,556	13,257	1,801	1,795	244	238	661	626
Ill.	19,024	18,246	1,699	1,683	323	307	861	812
Mich.	10,626	10,156	1,702	1,711	181	174	500	478
Wis.	15,948	15,676	1,618	1,628	258	255	722	709
E.N.Cent.	74,806	73,455	1,700	1,700	1,272	1,249	3,492	3,359
Minn.	26,391	25,288	1,711	1,693	452	428	1,230	1,230
Iowa	29,828	29,372	1,708	1,748	509	513	1,332	1,379
Mo.	20,119	18,915	1,767	1,755	356	332	875	830
N.Dak.	3,772	3,752	1,466	1,438	55	56	135	141
S.Dak.	7,720	7,336	1,606	1,761	124	129	305	332
Nebr.	11,606	11,096	1,761	1,823	204	202	522	527
Kans.	13,314	12,759	1,814	1,798	242	229	596	579
W.N.Cent.	112,750	108,518	1,722	1,741	1,942	1,889	4,995	5,018
Del.	906	883	1,782	1,705	16	15	43	36
Md.	3,378	3,346	1,711	1,717	58	57	153	142
Va.	8,098	7,480	1,742	1,804	141	135	371	343
W.Va.	3,524	3,084	1,705	1,779	57	55	150	132
N.C.	7,800	7,122	1,556	1,569	121	112	282	253
S.C.	3,058	3,030	1,358	1,410	41	43	92	92
Ga.	5,821	6,213	1,395	1,469	81	91	186	202
Fla.	1,792	1,744	1,655	1,637	30	29	77	73
S.Atl.	34,157	32,902	1,596	1,632	545	537	1,354	1,273
Ky.	8,781	8,084	1,742	1,711	153	138	381	336
Tenn.	7,900	7,389	1,575	1,628	124	120	300	272
Ala.	5,562	5,308	1,398	1,457	78	77	170	165
Miss.	5,446	4,636	1,302	1,352	71	63	155	135
Ark.	5,564	5,634	1,476	1,472	82	83	167	167
La.	2,900	2,738	1,420	1,414	41	39	88	80
Okla.	8,796	8,632	1,748	1,750	154	149	375	362
Tex.	21,274	20,502	1,662	1,606	354	329	805	753
S.Cent.	66,223	62,923	1,596	1,586	1,057	998	2,441	2,270
Mont.	1,624	1,496	1,686	1,674	27	25	66	66
Idaho	1,371	1,748	1,786	1,779	33	31	85	83
Wyo.	640	679	1,658	1,671	11	11	27	29
Colo.	2,933	2,664	1,770	1,705	52	45	124	109
N.Mex.	837	796	1,724	1,705	14	14	37	34
Ariz.	523	560	1,782	1,826	9	10	22	24
Utah	2,962	2,872	1,786	1,730	53	50	137	138
Nev.	250	260	1,789	1,705	4	4	10	11
Wash.	4,799	4,494	1,727	1,792	83	81	230	237
Oreg.	2,846	2,694	1,792	1,810	51	49	137	138
Calif.	18,159	18,091	1,801	1,730	327	313	857	831
West.	37,444	36,354	1,773	1,741	664	635	1,732	1,700
U.S.	382,752	373,165	1,688	1,699	6,462	6,340	16,882	16,564

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